

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Modification Committee:

I am deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me by the representatives of the republican party assembled in convention, and I accept the nomination for the presidency with solemn realization of the obligations I assume. I heartily approve the declaration of principles which the republican national convention has adopted, and at some future day I shall communicate to you, Mr. Chairman, more at length and in detail a formal written acceptance of the nomination.

Three years ago I became president because of the death of my lamented predecessor. I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies for the honor and the interest of the country. To the best of my ability I have kept the promise thus made. At the November election my countrymen confirm at the polls the action of the convention you represent. I shall, under Providence, continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of all our people.

A party is of worth only in so far as it promotes the national interest, and every official, high or low, can serve his party best by rendering to the people the best service of which he is capable. Effective government comes only as the result of the loyal co-operation of many different persons. The members of a legislative majority, the officers in the various departments of the administration, and the legislative and executive branches as towards each other, must work together with subordination of self to the common end of successful government. We who have been entrusted with power as public servants during the past seven years of administration and legislation now come before the people content to be judged by our record of achievement. In the years that have gone by we have made the dead square with the word; and if we are continued in power we shall unwaveringly follow out the great lines of public policy which the republican party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are giving, and shall give, a united, and therefore an efficient, support.

In all of this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that if triumphant they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the administration because of which they are given from power. Seemingly their present attitude as to their past record is that some of them were mistaken and others insincere. We make our appeal in a wholly different spirit. We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are led on to vital questions; our policy is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities. There is nothing experimental about the government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our reasons for the future. Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void. We know our own minds and to have kept of the same mind for sufficient length of time to give our policy coherence and unity, such a fundamental matter as the enforcement of the law we do not have to depend upon promises, but merely to ask that our record be taken as an earnest of what we shall continue to do. In dealing with the great organizations known as trusts, we do not have to explain why the law was not enforced, but to point out that they actually have been enforced, and that legislation has been enacted to increase the effectiveness of their enforcement. We do not have to propose to "turn the rascals out," for we have shown in very deed at whenever by diligent investigation a public official can be found who has betrayed his trust he will be punished to the full extent of the law without regard to whether he was appointed under a republican or a democratic administration. This is the efficient way to turn the rascals out and to keep them out, and it has the merit of sincerity. Moreover the beyond of trust in the last seven years have been insignificant in number when compared with the extent of the public service. Never has the administration of the Government been on a cleaner and higher level; never has the public work of the nation been done more honestly and efficiently.

Assuredly it is unwise to change to policies which have worked so well and which are now working so well. Prosperity has come at home, the national honor and interest have been upheld abroad. We have placed a finances of the nation upon a solid gold basis. We have done this with the aid of many who were formerly our opponents, but who either openly support our policy or quiesce in the heresy of unsound finance; and we have done it against the mass of our present opponents who still refuse to recant the sound opinions which for the moment they think it inexpedient to assert. We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing year to year. We do not want to avoid a definite and conclusive commitment on the most important issue which has recently been before the people, and which may at any time in the near future be before us again. Upon the principles which underlie this issue the conviction of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the republican party is in power the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency, not because of shifting conditions in the production of gold in certain mining centers, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of national morality and wisdom.

Under the financial legislation which we have enacted there is now ample circulation for every business need; and every dollar of this circulation is worth a dollar in gold. We have reduced the interest-bearing debt, and in still larger measure the interest on that debt. All of the war taxes imposed during the Spanish war have been removed with a view to relieve the people and to prevent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus. The result is that hardly ever before have the expenditures and income of the government so closely corresponded. In the fiscal year that has just closed the excess of income over the ordinary expenditures was nine millions of dollars. This does not take account of the accumulated surplus for the purchase of the isthmian canal. It is an extraordinary proof of the sound financial condition of the nation that instead of following the usual course in such matters and throwing the burden upon posterity by an issue of bonds, we were able to make the payment outright and yet after it to have in the treasury a surplus of one hundred and sixty-one millions. Moreover, we were able to pay this fifty-one millions of dollars out of hand without causing the slightest disturbance to business conditions.

We have enacted a tariff law under which during the past few years the country has attained a height of material well-being never before reached. Wages are higher than ever before. That whenever the need arises there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted; but such changes can with safety be made only by those whose devotion to the principle of a protective tariff is beyond question; for otherwise the changes would amount not to readjustment but to repeal. The readjustment when made must maintain and not destroy the protective principle. To the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer this is vital; but perhaps no other man is so much interested as the wage-worker in the maintenance of our present economic system, both as regards the finances and the tariff. The standard of living of our wage-workers is higher than that of any other country, and it can not remain unless we have a protective tariff which shall always keep as a minimum a rate of duty sufficient to cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. Those who, like our opponents, "denounce protection as a robbery" thereby explicitly commit themselves to the proposition that if they were to revise the tariff no head would be paid to the necessity of meeting this difference between the standards of living for wage-workers here and in other countries; and therefore on this point their antagonism to our position is fundamental. Here again we ask that the people be judged by what has been done in the immediate past. We ask that sober and sensible men compare the workings of the present tariff law, and the conditions which obtain under it, with the working of the preceding tariff law of 1892 and the conditions which that tariff of 1892 helped to bring about.

We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by reciprocal agreements whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor. It is a singular fact that only the great reciprocity treaty recently adopted—that with Cuba—was finally opposed almost alone by the representatives of the very party which now states that it favors reciprocity. And here again we ask that the work of our words be judged by comparing their deeds with ours. On this Cuban reciprocity treaty there were at the outset grave differences of opinion among ourselves; and the notable thing in the negotiation and ratification of the treaty and in the legislation which carried it into effect, was the highly practical manner in which without sacrifice of principle these differences of opinion were reconciled. There was no rupture of a great party, but an excellent practical outcome, the result of the harmonious co-operation of two successive presidents and two successive congresses. This is an illustration of the governing capacity which entitles us to the confidence of the people not only in our purposes but in our practical ability to achieve those purposes. Judging by the history of the last twelve years, down to this very month, is there justification for believing that under similar circumstances and with similar initial differences of opinion, our opponents would have achieved any practical result?

We have already shown in actual fact that our policy is to do fair and equal justice to all men, paying no heed to whether a man is rich or poor; paying no heed to his race, his creed, or his birthplace.

We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice, and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law; for no man is above it, and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold; but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage and of common sense.

Inaugrating the great work of irrigation in the west, the administration has been enabled by congress to take one of the longest strides ever taken under our government toward settling our vast national domain for the settler, the actual home-maker.

Ever since this continent was discovered the need of an isthmian canal to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic has been recognized; and ever since the birth of our nation such a canal has been planned. At last the dream has become a reality. The isthmian canal is now being built by the government of the United States. We conducted the negotiation for its construction with the nicest and most scrupulous honor, and in a spirit of the highest generosity toward those through whose territory it was run. Every ministerial effort which could be devised by the spirit of faction, or the spirit of self-interest was made in order to defeat the treaty with Panama and thereby prevent the consummation of this work. The construction of the canal is now an assured fact; but most certainly it is unwise to entrust the carrying out of so momentous a policy to those who have endeavored to defeat the whole undertaking.

Our foreign policy has been so conducted that, while not one of our just claims has been sacrificed, our relations with all foreign nations are now of the most peaceful kind; there is not a cloud on the horizon. The last cause of irritation between us and any other nation was removed by the settlement of the Alaskan boundary.

In the Caribbean sea we have made good our promise of independence to Cuba, and have proved our assertion that our mission in the island was one of justice and not of self-aggrandizement; and thereby no less than by our action in Venezuela and Panama we have shown that the Monroe doctrine is a living reality, designed for the hurt of no nation, but for the protection of civilization on the western continent, and for the peace of the world. Our steady growth in power has gone hand in hand with a strengthening disposition to use this power with strict regard for the rights of others, and for the cause of international justice and good will.

We earnestly desire friendship with all the nations of the new and old worlds; and we endeavor to place our relations with them upon a basis of reciprocal advantage instead of hostility. We hold that the prosperity of each nation is an aid and not a hindrance to the prosperity of other nations. We seek international amity for the same reasons that make us believe in peace within our own borders; and we seek this peace not because we are afraid or unready, but because we think that peace is right as well as advantageous.

American interests in the Pacific have rapidly grown. American enterprise has laid a cable across this, the greatest of oceans. We have proved in effective fashion that we wish the Chinese empire well and desire its integrity and independence.

Our foothold in the Philippines greatly strengthens our position in the competition for trade of the east; but we are governing the Philippines in the interest of the Philippine people themselves. We have already given them a large share in their government, and our purpose is to increase this share as rapidly as they give evidence of increasing fitness for the task. The great majority of the officials of the islands, whether elective or appointive, are already native Filipinos. We are now providing for a legislative assembly. This is the first step to be taken in the future; and it would be entirely unwise to declare what our next step will be until this first step has been taken and the results are manifest. To have gone faster than we have already gone in giving the island a constantly increasing measure of self-government would have been disastrous. At the present moment to direct political independence to the islands would result in the immediate loss of civil rights, personal liberty and public order, as regards the mass of the Filipinos, for the majority of the islanders have been given these great boons by us, and only keep them because we vigilantly safeguard and guarantee them. To withdraw our government from the islands at this time would mean to the average native the loss of his hard-earned civil freedom. We have established in the islands a government by Americans assisted by Filipinos. We are steadily striving to transform this into self-government by the Filipinos assisted by Americans.

The principle which we uphold should appeal to all our countrymen, in all portions of our country. Above all they should give us strength with the men and women who are the spiritual heirs of those who upheld the hands of Abraham Lincoln; for we are striving to do our work in the spirit with which Lincoln approached his. During the seven years that have just passed there is no duty, domestic or foreign, which we have shirked; no necessary task which we have feared to undertake, or which we have not performed with reasonable efficiency. We have never sought refuge in criticism and complaint instead of action. We face the future with our past and our present as our guarantors of our promise; and we are content to stand or to fall by the record which we have made and are making.

Baptist College May Open.
The board of directors of the Baptist college met Sunday evening to consider the advisability of opening the college this year, and also to take up the application of several who had applied for the superintendency. It is very likely that the college will open in September, and the board is in correspondence with a very able man who will probably be hired to take charge.—Albuquerque Journal.

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OUR MILITIA AT LAS VEGAS

SOME OF THE FACTS INCIDENT TO THE TRIP TO THAT TOWN.

Col. John Borradale, of the First Regiment of the National Guard of New Mexico, said this morning that he did not care to enter the controversy between Adjutant General Whitman and the Driving Park association at Las Vegas regarding the holding of the encampment in Gallinas Park, but would say that the encampment was no picnic affair. The guard is going into camp for a week for instruction. The day's work will begin at 5:30 each morning and will continue until late in the afternoon. The government is not spending \$8,000 on a picnic for the 250 men who will likely be in camp. The officers need instruction in tactics and actual practice as well as the men, and rank and file are going to Las Vegas for work. The colonel says that he would be willing to allow the boys the last day of the encampment, Sunday, for fun, but the six week days will be taken up in drill and military maneuvers.

Captain Ruppel, coincides with the colonel in the support of Adjutant General Whitman. He said he appreciated the efforts of Las Vegas to entertain the militia, but that the guard was not going to Las Vegas for entertainment. He said that he realized, himself, that he needed instruction and that is what the encampment is to be held for.

As to holding the encampment in Gallinas Park, at a time when horse racing and ball games are going on, is out of the question. Water is the most essential need of the encampment and doubtless water could be found in plentiful some place near Las Vegas outside the Gallinas Park enclosure.

Albuquerque will attend the encampment in force. It is safe to say that the Deke City will contribute more people to Las Vegas' crowd, encampment week, than any two towns of the territory.

Companies E and G, stationed here, will contribute about sixty men and besides there will be a dozen or more regimental officers and the First Regimental band of twenty members. The Albuquerque Browns will go and a number of horsemen contemplate going and taking their horses. Officers of the National Guard stationed in Albuquerque are as follows: Colonel John Borradale, commander; Major John F. Pearce, regimental surgeon; Col. W. E. Duno, inspector of rifle practice; Major Elder, commander of first battalion; Captain O'Donnell, regimental quartermaster; Henry Connolly, regimental sergeant major; S. Vann, battalion sergeant major; Fred Fisher, regimental quartermaster sergeant; Bert Isaker, regimental commissary sergeant; and Nat Frampton, regimental hospital sergeant. A majority of these will attend the encampment.

MILITIA ORDER FOR ENCAMPMENT

A FINE PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR ENTERTAINMENT AT LAS VEGAS.

Headquarters National Guard of New Mexico, Office of Adjutant General, Santa Fe, N. M., July 21, 1904.

General Orders No. 12.

1. The National Guard of the territory of New Mexico will be mobilized in annual camp of instruction near the city of Las Vegas from August 8th to 15th, inclusive. At which time and place the several organizations shall be drilled, exercised, inspected and reviewed in military tactics and maneuvers in accordance with the orders of the officer in command of the troops and the camp.

2. Brigadier General W. H. Whitman, adjutant general, will have direct command of the troops, and the routine of the camp, together with rules and regulations for the government of the same, will be announced in field orders.

3. Captain Michael O'Donnell, regimental quartermaster, First Regiment of Infantry, will act as quartermaster for the camp, and Lieutenant W. F. Lorenz as camp commissary.

4. Troops will be routed from the office of the Adjutant General. He will furnish company commanders and staff and field officers, with the necessary orders for railway transportation.

5. The organizations will move in heavy marching order, and before moving, commanding officers will carefully inspect all equipment, and will cause every article to be thoroughly cleaned and put in a serviceable condition.

6. Wall and conical tents, poles and pins, camp ranges, mess pans, camp kettles, spades and axes should be shipped by freight a sufficient length of time before moving to insure their arrival at Las Vegas prior to the 8th day of August. Such stores should be addressed to the commanding officer of the company, in care of the Adjutant General. Settlement of the freight accounts will be made by the Adjutant General at the office of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. in Las Vegas.

7. Company commanders will take with them such company books as may be required in camp, viz: Morning report, sick report, duty roster, tactics and manuals.

8. As the estimates for money to cover the expense of the encampment have been sent in, the number of officers and men attending should not be greater than the number heretofore reported as going.

9. Officers and men will receive transportation, army pay and subsistence. By order of

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UNCLE SAM WANTS SOLDIERS

Editorial Citizen.

Having recently opened a United States recruiting office in the city, permit me, through the columns of your paper, to state some facts not generally known by the public in regard to service in the army.

The war department is offering more and better inducements to enlisted men at the present time than ever before in the history of the country. Besides being provided with the best equipped symposiums, bathhouses, reading and amusement rooms, the American soldier can get the benefit of a free school five months in the year, with books, stationery and other supplies furnished gratis. Should he desire promotion by a commissioned grade, his opportunities for study in the necessary branches that will qualify him for such, are within easy reach, and he always finds his company troop, or battery commander ready to assist him.

The skilled mechanics, and others who earn big salaries, often enter at the small pay a soldier draws during the first year of his enlistment, but the soldier's opportunity for earning his money is far better than that of the mechanic. The total enlisted strength of the United States army today is less than seventy thousand men, and their savings, deposited with the army paymasters, is nearly five times the amount of savings credited by an equal number of unenrolled skilled mechanics. This fact has been proved by statistics compiled by the officers of several trade unions and various labor organizations.

In all the cities adjacent to military posts or garrisons, some of the most prominent and successful business men in the United States are soldiers who commenced their business career with nothing but the savings of a few years in the army. Like in any other occupation, the soldier can build the foundation for a successful future by being studious and attentive to his duties.

HERBERT H. D. JENKINS,
U. S. A. Recruiting Station,
Albuquerque, N. M.

BASE BALL NOTES.

On the No. 1 passenger train Saturday night, when they arrive in the city Manager Townsend and his strong aggregation of Capital City base ball players, George Parsons has been elected first captain, and he, with the aid of Mr. Townsend, has truly gotten together a first class club. They are coming this time to capture the game of Sunday afternoon from the Browns, and wise ones say they will come very near it, if they do not win.

The Browns will have here, the Saturday and Sunday following, the El Paso City, and the Paso City club is regarded as the champions of that corner of the "Long Star" state. The Gots have a majority of the games played by them this season to their credit, and the Browns will have to get up all-around ball to defeat them.

On August 11, 12, 13 and 14, the Browns are scheduled to play in Las Vegas, and they intend to capture a majority of the games played. The first three games will be played for a purse of \$100, and the fourth game on Sunday afternoon, August 14, the visitors will receive 50 per cent of the gross gate receipts.

While the Browns will be kept busy the next few weeks, Manager Brown, of the Browns, will have his team playing some games. On August 15 and 16 the strong Gallop team will be here, and play return games with the Browns.

SILVER CITY.

From the Independent.

Up to last evening Silver City has had more or less rain every twenty-four hours for the past seven days.

Mrs. Artie Ralston has accepted the agency for the Welton Music company, a large piano house of Albuquerque.

Mr. John's Independence Day, September 10, will be appropriately observed in Silver City under the auspices of Alliance League Americana lodge of this place.

Superintendent McClure, received word last week that the rains have completely extinguished the fires which have been raging for some weeks in the Gila river forest reserve.